Differentiating Between Low-Income Measure and Repair Costs

Jess Kincaid, BPA Program Mgr
Melissa Podeszwa, BPA EER
Dena Hilde, BPA COTR

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Program Manager

Energy Efficiency Representative (EER)

Contracting Officer's Technical Representative (COTR)

WHO DOES WHAT – PROGRAM MGR

- Program Manager (Jess):
  - Develops and designs programs that meet Energy Efficiency targets
  - Creates measures, requirements and RefNos
  - Writes/Updates and manages the program rules in the IM

- Program Manager **Doesn't**:
  - Assist utilities in choosing programs to run, or help manage their budgets
  - Review IS2 invoices
  - Provide official determinations for the ECA

WHO DOES WHAT - EER

- EER (Melissa):
  - Signs the ECA between BPA-utility
  - Presents the IM rules and opportunities to utilities and helps them navigate the variety of offerings
  - Guides utilities on how to distribute their funds across available BPA program offerings

- EER **Doesn't**:
  - Design programs or write the rules in the IM
  - Review IS2 invoices
  - Provide official determinations for the ECA

WHO DOES WHAT – COTR

- COTR (Dena):
  - Reviews/Rejects/Approves IS2 invoices
  - Revises utility budgets in the ECA
  - Provides official determinations (compliance, eligibility, etc.) for the ECA

- COTR **Doesn't**:
  - Provide target or budget portfolio advice to utilities
  - Design programs or write the rules in the IM
  - Create measure requirements or RefNos

Measure Cost or Repair Cost Does it Matter?

(Answer: Yes!)

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE?

MEASURE COST – Cost of installing a measure per the program specifications and requirements.

REPAIR COST – Intended to cover the extra costs *beyond the ECM installation* that the low-income homeowner may not be able to pay for, thereby jeopardizing the efficacy of the measure.

WORKING BACKWARDS STARTING AT THE PAYMENT

INCENTIVE	(Up to 100% of Measure Costs)	MEASURE COST: Costs incurred for meeting requirements (e.g., verification of income, attic and crawl space ventilation, removal of knob & tube wiring, underfloor moisture barriers)
+		
REPAIR COST	(100% of Repair Costs - no limit)	REPAIR COST: Costs for repair work directly associated with the installation of the measure that is required for health and safety, or to ensure the efficacy of the measure (e.g., replace rotting wood in window frame, repair hole in roof).
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TOTAL PAYMENT		

REAL LOW-INCOME EXAMPLES

- Windows
- Exterior Door
- Ductless Heat Pump
- Attic Insulation: Home with attic
- Attic Insulation: MH without attic

WINDOWS

MEASURE COSTS (incurred for meeting installation requirements)	REPAIR COSTS (required for health/safety or to ensure the efficacy of the measure)
Windows, caulk, weatherstripping, labor, etc.	Replacing a rotten window frame or missing siding against the new window.

EXTERIOR DOOR

MEASURE COSTS (incurred for meeting installation requirements)	REPAIR COSTS (required for health/safety or to ensure the efficacy of the measure)
Exterior door, hardware, weatherstripping, labor, etc.	Repairing a landing/platform so the exterior door meets code.

DUCTLESS HEAT PUMP

MEASURE COSTS (incurred for meeting installation requirements)	REPAIR COSTS (required for health/safety or to ensure the efficacy of the measure)
Upgrading an electric panel to allow for dedicated circuits if existing panel doesn't have adequate capacity.	Replacing a Zinsco panel (fire/safety hazard).
Example: If the specs say the line-set has to be covered by UV protection, that's a Measure Cost.	Remove asbestos siding for the placement of the conduit.

ATTIC INSULATION - HOME WITH ATTIC

MEASURE COSTS (incurred for meeting installation requirements)	REPAIR COSTS (required for health/safety or to ensure the efficacy of the measure)
Insulation and labor.	Fixing holes in a roof to protect the insulation.
	Fixing/replacing a bathroom fan that is venting into the attic.

ATTIC INSULATION - MH W/OUT ATTIC

MEASURE COSTS (incurred for meeting installation requirements)	REPAIR COSTS (required for health/safety or to ensure the efficacy of the measure)
Single-wide MHs do not have any "attic" space for blown insulation. Rather, insulation is added to the top of the original metal roofing by screwing down a rigid foam-like insulation pad, which of course puts holes in the roof.	Special rubber membrane on top of the rigid foam insulation to cover, seal and protect it.

5.2 Exterior Roof Insulation

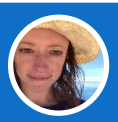
Contractors install exterior insulation when they replace or re-roof over the existing flat roof. Exterior insulation keeps the roof cavity warm, reducing the potential for condensation. Contractors must comply with these insulation requirements when adding exterior roof insulation.

1. Install exterior roof insulation to a minimum of R-7.
2. Fully insulate the ceiling cavity below and eliminate all vents. Don't install insulation over vented ceiling cavities or over cavities containing air spaces.
3. Roof systems must effectively drain water away from the structure. All penetrations through the roof covering and all joints between the roof covering and vertical surfaces must be flashed (for example: walls, chimneys, plumbing vents).
4. Other methods of installing exterior roof insulation must be approved by the utility in writing prior to beginning the work.

HOW DOES BPA ANSWER QUESTIONS NOT ADDRESSED IN IM?

- GOAL: Consistent, Reliable Answers
  - Group check
  - Official response is provided by appropriate person for type of question
  - COTR tracks the answer for future reference and possible modification to future IM

Questions?



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